Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter contains an introduction, which focuses on describing the background of the research, question of research, objective of research, significance of research, and scope of research. Further, the explanations within this chapter are concern the basic information regarding the students' strategies in written interpretation of poems.

Background of Research

Interpretation is known as the process of oral communication. By interpreting, we can understand the world and communicate with other people from other country. It is believed that interpretation was the process of interpreting from one language to another. Thus, the point of interpretation was an attempt to re-express meaning of word from the source language (SL) message into the target language (TL) message by him or her interpretation.

Interpretation was not an easy thing to learn. It was just not only replacing the meaning of word in message from SL to TL but also replacing SL culture into TL culture. It is believed that every country was not only having different languages but also they have different

cultures too. Therefore, in doing interpretation we have to understand the culture from another country that became the TL.

In interpretation, we also need skill and knowledge of speaking and listening. This is supported by Niki's (2015) explain that a successful interpreter must also have excellent listening skills as well as sharp public speaking abilities and strong soft skills that allow them to more easily interact with people. Because in doing interpretation, we have to be able to translate in both directions, without using of any dictionaries and on the spot. Thus, to be doing interpretation was difficult or complicated.

However, this study was not about oral interpretation but close to written interpretation. This study was not to find out the skill of interpreter in oral communication but it wants to find out strategy that used in written interpretation by students as the participant. It is believed that written interpretation was interpreting the meaning of message from one language into another language in form of written based on interpretation of people who make it.

Written interpretation was almost similar to translation. They are transfer idea, opinion, message or meaning from a SL into a TL or from one language into another that undertaken by the translator or

author with his or her style. There was also evident by Gile (cited

in Schaffner, 2004) stated that both translation and interpreting consist

in reformulating a source text (written, spoken or signed) into a target

text (also written, spoken or signed). But the difference came from the

result of written interpretation or translation. In translation, the

translator should reproduce the TL as close as possible to the SL. But

in written interpretation, we were interpreting the meaning of word in

message, idea, or opinion based on our understanding about the SL.

Hence, this study was about written interpretation not translation study.

This study focused on the written interpretation analysis of literature. It

is believed that literature has an important role in human life because it

gave entertainment, inspiration, motivation, and information. For many

people, literature was the medium for delivering messages to other

people. Besides, Griffith (cited in Muza, 2013) literature gives

pleasure, it has a certain magic that transport us from the real world to

seemingly more remote and enjoyable place.

Literature has many genres. One of the genres that have something

special compared to the other was poetry. Poetry was the ordinary form

of written language that has meter and rhyme. As to evoke an

emotional response, it has an imaginative awareness of experience

expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language

choices. Gesmankit (cited in Onsomboon, 2007) states that poetry has employed words and sounds of the beautiful language that choice. The words that convey a poet's message is chosen carefully and it has the right position to illustrate it. Thus, the beauty of language in poetry has something different from other genres of literature.

Poetry was not only different with other types, but also has benefits. This is supported by Thornby (cited in Onsomboon, 2007) who describes the benefits of reading poem were follows: the first, it provided us with a special form of text and language function that a word may have denotation, the dictionary meaning or connotation the effective meaning associated with another word. The second, it was a source of language awareness that presents real language concerning different registers of language such as formal, informal, and so on. The third, it offered us challenges and skills to practice interpretative competence in finding out the word meaning between the lines and implying the poet's ideas. The fourth, it was entertained the readers as well as illuminating their intelligence. The fifth, it was conveyed the different cultural knowledge. Hence, poetry could give many benefits to the reader.

Moreover, poetry has many features, especially in form and style of expressing ideas. This is supported by Padgett (1987), there are several forms of poetry such as ballad, elegy, haiku, lyric, and sonnet. Ballad is a poem that tells a story similar to a folk tale or legend which often has a repeated refrain. Elegy is a sad and thoughtful poem about the death of an individual. Haiku is a Japanese poem composed of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five more, usually containing a season word. Lyric is a poem that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the poet. Sonnet is a lyric poem that consists of 14 lines which usually have one or more conventional rhyme schemes. Hence, there are many forms of poetry to express ideas.

Moreover, this study focused on students of English Department of Letters and Cultures Faculty in Gorontalo States University. The researcher believed that entire subjects in English Department were taught in English. In this Department also, they have provided the poetry subject that appropriate with this study.

Regarding the statement above, the researcher investigated about students' strategies in written interpretation of poems. This study used theory by Jones's (cited in Jaradat, 2010) about several strategies of interpreting. There are reformulation, the salami, simplification,

generalization, omission, summarizing, anticipation, error correction, and metaphors and sayings.

Moreover, this study was deal with poems by Emily Dickinson because as one of American's greatest poets, she has created a lot of poems that were amazing. The famous Poems by Dickinson were "T' is so much joy" and "Behind Me—dips Eternity". This study believed that these poems were the appropriate to analyze because based on the theory that chosen, these poems could apply with that theory. Hence, this study needed to find out students' strategies in written interpretation of poems by Emily Dickinson "T' is so much joy" and "Behind Me—dips Eternity".

Question of Research

The research question for this study is what types of strategies are used by the students' in written interpretation of poems "T' is so much joy" and "Behind me—dips eternity" by Emily Dickinson?

Objective of Research

The research objective for this study is to find out types of strategies are used by the students' in written interpretation of poems *"T' is so much joy"* and *"Behind me—dips eternity"* by Emily Dickinson.

Significances of Research

Theoretically.

Based on theoretical significance, this research can be used for readers, especially the students of the English Department to expand their knowledge about the conceptualization of interpretation and strategies of interpretation. Moreover, poem as the object of this study can be used as the media to improve students' knowledge about English.

Practically.

Based on practical significance, this study can be used by them in practicing the interpretation and applying the strategies of interpretation, as well as avoiding doing mistake in interpreting text. Further, the result of this study is expected to be useful to improve the quality of students and lecturers that interested in interpretation.

Scope of Research

The focus of this study was students' strategies in written interpretation of poems by Emily Dickinson. This study focused on students of the eighth semester of English Department in Gorontalo State University because this study believed that the eighth semester has passed in class of poetry and gets the strategies' translation in class of translation. But

the participants of this study were students' who got A grade in both translation class and poetry class. There are 6 students which related to this study. Thus, there were 12 students' written interpretation that analyzed. Moreover, the result of students' strategies in written interpretation of poems analyzed one by one used the theory by Jones's (cited in Jaradat, 2010) about several strategies of interpreting. There are reformulation, the salami, simplification, generalization, omission, summarizing, anticipation, error correction, and metaphors and sayings.